APPENDIX I.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 91 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 20th March 1952, page 144 *supra*.]

(*a*) & (*b*)

The main recommendations of the Marjoribanks Committee.	*The corresponding recommendations of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee.*
1 The percentage increases imposed during resettlements after 1914, on account of the rise in prices, should be cancelled in order to equalize the incidence of assessments in all the districts.	In the case of districts or tracts resettled after 1914 wherein the price levels of the middle period (1905–06 to 1913–14) and of a number of years of the later period, i.e., post—1914–15, and possibly very few years of the pre-1905–06 period, entered into the calculation, the whole of the resettlement enhancements should be cancelled.
2 The basic water-rate in the district of East and West Godavari and Krishna and the deltaic portion of the Guntur district should be reduced from Rs. 6–4–0 to Rs. 5, the rate in existence before the enhancement was made.	There is no case for the reduction of water-rates under the Godavari and Krishna anicut systems or in these deltas and the recommendations of the Marjoribanks Committee in this regard need not be accepted.
3 The resultant rates mentioned in items (1) and (2) above may be treated as the basis for future revisions. 4 Such revision should, however, be made only by a vote of the Legislature at the time of the Budget Estimate with reference to the financial needs of the Province. 5 Changes should not exceed 1 anna in the rupee at a time and the rates should not be higher than the basic rates by more than 1 anna in the rupee at any time during the first ten-year period after the introduction of the scheme, by more than 2 annas in the rupee at any time during the second ten-year period, and so on.	The standard assessment should be correlated to a range of price-levels from 300 to 400, being the Presidency average price of first and second-sort paddy expressed as rupees per garce of 3,200 Madras measures; and surcharges should be leviable when the price level reaches 100 points above 400 and rebates when the price level reaches 50 points below 300. The reduction should be for every 50 points and should be at the rate of half-anna per 50 points. The enhancement should be for every 100 points and should be at the rate of half-anna per 100 points up to a price-level of 1,000 and thereafter at 1 anna per 100 points. The existing assessments, where they are higher than the standard assessments, should be brought down to the standard assessment, and surcharges should be levied on the standard assessments in all the districts with reference to the current level of prices in accordance with the principles recommended by us. The same grounds which would justify the alteration of the standard assessment in consequence of alterations in prices would justify alterations in similar circumstances of the scale of water-rates, whether it be the standard scale of water-cess, or the special project rates. The decision, whether there will have to be alterations in the level of assessments by way of enhancement or rebate under the scheme of sliding scale of assessment recommended by the Committee, should be taken by Government in October or November of each year with reference to the average prices of the twelve months terminating with that period, the level then prevailing and the anticipations of future trends that can be made; the decision will, of course, have to be sanctioned by the Legislature. The scheme of enhancements and rebates under the sliding scale of land revenue assessment should be operative purely and solely with reference to the alterations in the price-levels and there should not be any changes merely with reference to the

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The main recommendations of the Marjoribanks Committee.	*The corresponding recommendation of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee.*
6 If the income of the local boards from land-cess and education-cess is not to be reduced, the limit of these cesses should be raised.	Cesses should relate only to standard assessment- Cesses should not be levied either on the charge for commercial crops, or on the land revenue surcharges on larger holdings or on the agricultural income-tax. No enhancement should be made over the rates at which the land and education cesses are now being levied and where the existing rates together are in excess of 25 per cent of the standard land revenue assessment, the rates should be brought down to 25 per cent.
7 Legislation should be undertaken for making the official registration after careful verification and notification, presumptive proof of title. 8 Provision should be made for the systematic revision of the 'A' register of the village and for the up-to-date registry of holdings.	The duty of effecting transfer of registry may be put in also, similarly, into the Land Revenue Act and details under the rules. This duty should, however, be confined to the existing scope and no attempt should be made to compile a comprehensive 'record of rights'.
(*c*)	A rough draft Bill was prepared in 1939 but before it could be finalized the first Congress Ministry resigned office and further examination of the question was postponed.
(*d*)	The whole matter is being examined by the Government in consultation with the Board of Revenue. It may, however, be mentioned in this connexion that though the Land Revenue Reforms Committee has recommended the cancellation or reduction by half of the resettlement enhancements in certa in districts, the Committee has also suggested that the resulting standard assessment should be increased by 2 annas in the rupee with reference to the prevailing level of prices. The net effect of the acceptance of the Committee's recommendation will be the enhancement of the assessment by about Rs. 9 lakhs in the ryotwari areas taken as a whole.

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Appendix II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 92 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 20th March 1952, page 145 supra.]

Statement showing the faslis from which the resettlement rates came to be enforced in the districts mentioned in Schedules A and B in Appendix X of the Second Report of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee.

Name of districts. (1)	*Name of taluks.* (2)	*Number of villages.* (3)	*Fasli from which the resettlement-rates came to be enforced.* (4)
	1. *Districts in Schedule A.*		
1 Visakhapatnam ..	Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi taluks.	..	1329
1-A Srikakulam ..	Palkonda taluk other than the agency area.	..	1329
2 East Godavari ..	Yellavaram	113	1344
	Nugur	102	1344
	Other areas	..	1341
3 West Godavari ..	Polavaram	21	1342
	Other areas	..	1341
4 Krishna	....	..	1341
5 Bellary..	Black soil taluks	..	1333
	Red soil taluks	..	1334
6 Anantapur (excluding Kadiri taluk).	Black soil taluks	..	1333
	Red soil taluks other than Hindupur and Madakasira.		1336
	Hindupur and Madakasira taluks.	..	1337
7 South Arcot	Cuddalore	..	1327
	Villupuram, Tindivanam and Gingee.	..	1328
	Kallakurchi and Tirukkoyilur.	..	1330
		Six villages transferred from Vriddhachalam to Kallakurchi.	1332
	Chidambaram	..	1331
	Vriddhachalam	..	1332
8 Salem (Southern taluks).	Salem	165	
	Attur	122	
	Namakkal	75	
	Tiruchengodu	90	
	Rasipur	82	1344
	Harur	415	
	Mettur	5	
	Omalur	115	
	Do.	10	1319
	Hill villages and three plain villages.		
	Salem	12	
	Yercaud	67	
	Namakkal	7	1346
	Rasipur	14	
	Attur	3	
	Harur	10	
9 Tiruchirappalli (except Karur taluk).	Perambalur	102	
	Udayarpalaiyam	116	
	Lalgudi	115	* 1334
	Tiruchirappalli	86	
	Kulittalai	81	
		85	1335
	Musiri	3	
		26	1344

* The Kadarambam portion was resettled in fasli 1334 and the Nirarambam in fasli 1335.

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Name of districts.	Name of taluks.	Number of villages.	Fasli from which the resettlement rates came to be enforced.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	1. *Districts in Schedule A*—cont.		
10 Tanjore	Tanjore	2	1343
	Do.	156	1333
	Papanasam	138	
	Kumbakonam	137	
	Mayuram	178	
	Sirkali	80	
	Nannilam	229	
	Nagapattinam	138	
	Tiruturaipundi	132	
	Mannargudi	139	
	Pattukkottai	59	
	Arantangi	54	
11 Madurai (except Kodaikanal taluk).	Palani	..	1325
	Dindigul	..	1327
	Periyakulam—		
	Non-periyar	..	1326
	Periyar	..	1327
	Nilakkottai—		
	Non-Periyar	..	1327
	Periyar	..	1328
	Tirumangalam	..	1328
	Madurai	..	1328
	Melur	..	1328
12 The Nilgiris (Gudalur taluk only).	Gudalur	12	1336
13 Malabar	Wynaad	..	1336
	Fort Cochin	..	1344
	Palghat, Kozhikode and Walluvanad	..	1341
	Kurumbranad	..	1342
	Ponnani, Ernad, Kottayam and Chirakkal.	..	1343
14 South Kanara ..	.....	..	1344
	2. *Districts in Schedule B.*		
1 Chitoor..	Chitoor and Chandragiri ..	..	1324
	Palmaner..	..	1325
2 North Arcot (portion).	Tiruvannamalai	..	1329
	Wallajah, Arkonam, Gudiyattam and Vellore.	..	1323
	Polur	..	1324
	Wandiwash	..	1325
	Cheyyar	..	1323 and 1325
	Villlage in Javadi Hills.		
	Vellore	* 9	..
	Polur	*17	..
3 Srikakulam	Srikakulam and Ichapur taluks.	..	1319
4 Chingleput	Chingleput, Saidapet and Madurantakam.	..	1319
	Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur and Ponneri.	..	1320
5 Coimbatore	Bhavani	..	1319
	Palladam, Coimbatore, Avanashi, Gobichettipalaiyam and Dharapuram.	..	1320
	Erode	..	1321
	Pollachi, Udamalpet and Kollegal.	..	1322
6 Karur taluk in Tiruchirappalli.	Karur	96	1320
		11	1327

* Resettled in fasli 1351 but the enhanced rates were not given effect to. Only changes other than new rates were introduced.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 97 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 20th March 1952, page 148 supra.]

(*a*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer furnished to clause (*e*) of Council Question No. 23 (starred) (paper already placed on the table of the House).

(*b*) According to the revised bonus scheme introduced by the Government of India with effect from 1st January 1951, no bonus will be paid on grain procured by the States for internal consumption, but a bonus will be paid at certain varying rates to exporting and importing States with reference to the quantities of foodgrains exported or imported by them. Even under this arrangement, no bonus will be paid if the exports fall below 75 per cent of the export quota fixed by the Government of India or if imports exceed 125 per cent of the import quota. As there are no exports from this State, no export bonus can be earned. No import bonus is also likely to be earned by this State for the reasons explained in the answer to clause (*e*) of Council Question No. 23 (starred) by the same hon. Member (paper recently placed on the table of the House).

(*c*) Against the approximate total subsidy cost on all Intensive Cultivation Schemes for the year 1950–51 of Rs. 298·53 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 232·61 lakhs has been met from the bonus fund last year and the excess over this bonus fund has to be shared equally by the State Government and the Government of India. The final reconciled figures of expenditure for 1950–51 are being collected from the concerned heads of departments and the Accountant-General, Madras, for effecting final adjustment of 'Grants'. Full details of the several items met out of the bonus fund during 1950–51 have been furnished already in the paper placed on the table of the House in answer to Question No. 23 (starred) by the same hon. Member.

The total estimated grant due from the Government of India for the Intensive Cultivation Schemes of 1951–52 is Rs. 216·85 lakhs.

(*d*) The payment of procurement bonus has been discontinued already with effect from 1st January 1951. As explained in the answer to clause (*b*) above, according to the revised bonus fund scheme of the Government of India, no bonus will be paid to State Governments on quantities of cereals procured for internal consumption.

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(*e*) No.

This position has been anticipated and credit has been taken in the budget estimates for 1951–52 for a sum of Rs. 218 lakhs as the estimated 'Grant' from the Government of India for Intensive Cultivation Schemes on the assumption that the Government of India will, as usual, sanction financial assistance on a half-grant basis.

(*f*) The Government of India were addressed by this Government for sanctioning a *full* grant for 1951–52 so as to cover not only their half share, but also the other half share of this Government. The Government of India have regretted their inability to sanction grants to cover the entire subsidy cost on Intensive Cultivation Schemes.

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